

nomena at all, since some prominent botanists have recently adopted the rather peculiar notion that lichens are simply fungi. The word lichen, however, has been used for a long time to mean the composite structure that results from the symbiosis of lichen-fungi with algae, and no very good reason has yet been given for changing its meaning. A lichen-fungus is a fungus; it is not a lichen. There is no more reason for calling a lichen a fungus than there is for calling a mycorrhiza a fungus; and it is just as absurd to call a lichen-fungus a lichen as it would be to call a mushroom a mycorrhiza."

BAHAMA FUNGI

Mr. L. J. K. Brace has been sending in a number of fungi of late, collected by him in the Bahamas. Most of the more conspicuous species in his collections are quite widely distributed in tropical America, but the following are worthy of note, especially because very little mycological work has been done in these islands:

Hypochnus spongiosus, *Septobasidium cirratum*, *Stereum candidum*, *Merulius corium*, *Coriolus abietinus*, *Coriolus sericeohirsutus*, *Fulvifomes dependens*, *Fulvifomes Swieteniae*, *Ganoderma pulverulentum*, *Inonotus fruticum*, *Inonotus porrectus*, *Trametes submurina*, *Tyromyces palustris*, *Chlorophyllum molybdites*, *Gymnopilus tenuis*, *Resupinatus subbarbatulus*, *Stropharia floccosa*, *Cyathus pallidus*, and *Diplocystis Wrightii*.

Polyporus Bracei sp. nov.

Pileus flabelliform to circular, depressed, thin, usually cespitose, 8-15 cm. broad, larger by confluence; surface covered with fine tomentum scarcely visible to the unaided eye, somewhat uneven, azonate, uniformly dirty-white to pale-isabelline-avellaneous, margin thin, often undulate or lobed; context soft and punky, but fragile, homogeneous, pale-yellowish, 1-5 mm. or more thick; tubes decurrent, dirty-white, turning darker when bruised, scarcely 1 mm. long, mouths very minute, irregular, variable, 4-6 to a mm.; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, minute; stipe normally central, short, enlarged at the base, colored and clothed like the pileus where not covered with whitish mycelium, reaching 3 cm. long and 2 cm. thick, sometimes reduced to a mere tubercle.

Type collected in New Providence, Bahamas, in the autumn of 1918, by L. J. K. Brace.

HABITAT: On the ground, attached to sticks and buried wood.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

W. A. MURRILL

A NEW SPECIES OF LENTINUS FROM MINNESOTA

Splendid specimens of an interesting species of *Lentinus* were received for determination in August, 1917, from Dr. E. M. Freeman, who wrote me, as follows:

"The specimens were collected at Itasca Park (Lake Itasca), Minn., on a large old log which was not identified, but probably was a conifer of some sort. The sporophores varied from four to eight (or ten) inches across and were almost uniformly flesh-colored all over. They had a very pleasant odor, somewhat resembling pineapple. They had the general appearance of a *Lentinus* with the rooting base, and the specimens which I am sending in a separate package show their non-putrescent character. The branching and anastomosing of the gills was very marked, while the teeth on the gill edge were very inconspicuous. The sporophores grew in a cluster. They have been partially eaten by squirrels or other animals. I have never seen this fungus before, although I have collected at this park for almost ten years."

Being unable to recognize Dr. Freeman's plant or to associate it definitely with any known herbarium specimen or description, I have decided to publish it as new and to dedicate it to the discoverer.

Lentinus Freemanii sp. nov.

Pileus very large, circular, plane, cespitose, 10–20 cm. or more broad; surface dry, finely hispid-tomentose, uniformly dark-rosy-isabelline when fresh, becoming somewhat paler on drying; context white, unchanging, reaching 4 cm. in thickness near the center, eaten by squirrels or other animals, having a pleasant odor resembling that of pineapples; lamellae long-decurrent, thin, very narrow and very crowded, branched and anastomosing, rosy-isabelline, becoming dark-purplish-brown when bruised, very slightly dentate on the edges, usually splitting into plates or lacerate with age; spores narrowly-oblong, usually curved and pointed at one end, smooth, hyaline, $9-11 \times 3.5 \mu$; stipe central, curved, solid, rather slender, usually enlarged near the base and expanding into the pileus at the apex, clothed and colored like the pileus where not covered with decurrent lamellae, 8–15 cm. long, 2–4 cm. thick.

Type collected at Itasca Park, Minnesota, August, 1917, by E. M. Freeman.